During the early morning of the 27th the sky had been overcast with cirro-stratus clouds moving from the northeast, the wind was northwest, about 20 miles an hour, and the pressure was 29.91 and slowly falling. The barometer began to fall rapidly about 10 a. m., the wind freshened, and lower clouds began to appear. Light rain fell from 2.15 to 2.58 p. m. The wind at 2.20 p. m. abruptly dropped from a velocity of 38 miles an hour to merely a fresh breeze, and coincident with this the barometer began to rise until the rain ended, then resuming its rapid fall. Conditions now became more threatening. The barometer at 8 p. m. was 29.71 inches and began to fall with extreme rapidity. The wind reached 62 miles an hour at 11.40 p. m., still blowing from the northwest with strong gusts, and at midnight the pressure registered 29.50 inches. The wind attained a velocity of 66 miles an hour at 12.05 a. m. August 28, 74 miles at 1.40 a. m., 78 at 2.45 a. m., and between 3.05 and 3.10 a. m. it reached its maximum force of 88 miles an hour from the northwest. From 3 a. m. to 6.05 a. m. the wind maintained a velocity ranging between 80 and 90 miles an hour from the northwest, accompanied by light rain, which set in about 2. a. m. At 8 a. m. the lowest pressure, 29.02 inches, was recorded, the wind diminished with astonishing quickness, and from 8.10 to 10.10 a. m. the vortex of the storm passed practically over Savannah, the wind dying down to 20 miles an hour and shifting to south about 10 a. m. Immediately after the shift of the wind its velocity rapidly increased and the rainfall became heavier. The highest velocity attained after the passage of the center was 64 miles an hour at 11.30 a. m. and at 12.05 p. m. Throughout the afternoon of the 28th the rain fell incessantly and the weather continued wild and threatening. The rain ceased about 1.45 a. m. of the 29th, and the wind fell below the verifying velocity of 36 miles at 2.10 a. m.

Considering the severity of the storm it is remarkable that the damage in the city of Savannah and contiguous territory was not larger. No lives were lost, and while the aggregate property loss was large, the damage done was mostly of minor nature. There was scarcely a house in the city that escaped damage of some sort. The streets were littered with trees and fences, and the telegraph, telephone, street railway and electric light companies suffered severely. But singular to relate, there was little or no unroofing of dwellings. Small craft in the river and at nearby resorts suffered greatly. That the storm was not more destructive on the water front was due to the fact that the wind was westerly and southerly and not at any time from the east. The hotel and residences on Tybee Island were greatly damaged.

All but one of the large vessels that encountered the storm, the steamships *Cretan* of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., the Clyde liner *Apache*, the *City of Montgomery*, and the *City of Savannah* weathered the storm and arrived in port safely. The steamship *Lexington* was driven ashore near the mouth of the Edisto River on the north side of the storm center, where the winds were from the east. The passengers and members of the crew were all saved. Mr. Boyer states that this vessel put to sea in the face of the warnings telephoned to the agent's office at the dock fully three-quarters of an hour before she sailed and that the vessel passed in plain view of the hurricane signal displayed over the local office of the Weather Bureau and at the display station at Tybee Island. Considerable damage to property occurred at Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., but no lives were lost. Subsequent heavy rains caused great damage to crops in the coastal region of Georgia.

10871—11——2

THE EXCESSIVE RAINFALL AT ST. GEORGE, GA., ON AUGUST 28–29, 1911.

A remarkably heavy rainfall of 18 inches in about 17 hours occurred at St. George, Ga., in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, on the afternoon and night of August 28, which is worthy of note. Mr. A. N. Lund, the very reliable cooperative observer at that place, states that the rain began at 2 p. m., but that the greater quantity of the water fell between 8 and 8.30 p. m., 28th, continuing lightly during the early morning of the 29th, and was measured at 7 a. m. The measurement is believed to have been correctly made. After taking out the inner tube of the rain gauge, which was full, giving 2 inches of precipitation, the water in the overflow cylinder measured 16 inches in depth, or a total of 18 inches for the storm. Mr. Lund says:

> The rainfall was something extraordinary. This is a flat, low country, and the water came up to the level of the piney woods deep enough to float large logs which were shifted about by the action of the wind. I was driven out of bed at 10.30 p. m. by the rain blowing under the shingles, and looking out saw that the surrounding country was one vast sea of water, without land in sight as far as one could see. In the morning our garden fence was drifted full of ties from the nearby railroad track, where they had been piled for shipment. At a place where a small gulley under the track had existed, the track was washed out for a distance of 30 feet. The gauge stood in an open space free from obstruction and had not been tampered with.

The maximum 24-hour fall on record at Atlanta, Ga., period 1879 to 1911, is 7.36 inches on March 29, 1886. On July 23, 1898, 4.30 inches fell in 51 minutes. The most remarkable rainfall in one day recorded in the United States is 21.4 inches at Alexandria, La., June 15–16, 1886. Another remarkable record is: Fort Clark, Tex., 18 inches on June 14–15, 1899, in 21 hours and 30 minutes. These rains can not compare, however, with the extraordinary downpours that occur in the Tropics.